

NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

SATURDAY, MORNING, JULY 23, 1904.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent.
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.
On Train, Three Cents.)STOCK YARDS STRIKE
RENEWED BY DONNELLY

Packers Discriminate in Taking Back Former Employees, and Armour's Superintendent Uses Language Which Enrages the Leaders—Bitterness of Feeling Is Intensified by Day's Developments—Allied Unions Are Ready to Act in Sympathy, and Butchers' President Will Not Keep Their Members From Quitting Work—Nonunion Men, Employed as Strike Breakers, Are Fast Deserting the Plants.

COMMITTEES TO MEET THIS MORNING FOR A CONFERENCE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, July 22.—"You went out like cattle; you will take back like cattle." These words, credited by strike leaders to Superintendent Pension of Armour & Co., and said to have been spoken by him to both men and women who returned to the packing-houses to go to work this morning, give the key to the causes which prompted Michael Donnelly, president of the Butchers' Union, to order a resumption of the big strike in a short time after the work of re-employment was begun.

Inquiry at the yards this afternoon revealed that the new trouble was precipitated more by the officiousness of minor bosses at the packing plants than by any intention of the workers as a body to evade the agreement made by them with the strike leaders Wednesday. One or two of the leading packers were not aware that a second strike had been called for an hour after Mr. Donnelly had sent his orders to local unions and to the labor leaders in the other big packing centers.

Superintendent Pension's method of selecting certain men for work and ignoring others aroused resentment. The bitterness of feeling was intensified when Nicholas Gier, vice president of the Packing Trades Council, was discriminated against, and the limit of patience was reached when on the top of this alleged arbitrary action, Pension uttered the words which compared the strikers to cattle.

The story of the comparison spread like wildfire. Mr. Gier had been ignored, not once, but three times. The report came to the ears of Mr. Donnelly. Investigation was started, and cases of plain discrimination were found at nearly every plant in the yards. The agreement with the packers read, in part:

"We will employ all employees now out as fast as possible, without discrimination."

The language seemed plain enough to the strikers. To pass by an experienced and practical man like Gier, who knows the packing business from top to bottom, was at once interpreted as a violation of the compact.

Donnelly made up his mind instantly and called the strike, the order for which was obeyed with enthusiasm.

CONFER WITH PACKERS.

Arrangements were made for a conference with the packers. The meeting began early in the afternoon and it soon became evident that the word "discrimination" must be given some definite and precise meaning in its application to the terms of the agreement. Discussion was long and at times heated, and finally a subcommittee of five each from the packers and strikers was appointed to establish the exact meaning of the word for purposes of settlement of the strike.

This subcommittee will meet to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. To-night there seems to be an atmosphere of conciliation, and it is believed the points at issue will be adjusted without the necessity of resorting to a sympathetic strike.

There was consternation in the city when news of the second strike reached the downtown district. Policemen who had been sent to the stock yards to preserve order during the resumption of operations telephoned to the City Hall that the strikers were in an ugly mood, with appetites sharpened for trouble.

Feeling among the strikers to-night is at high tension. Impromptu mass meetings were held this afternoon, and incendiary language was used in some of the speeches. The tenor of the talk boded ill, in case the packers do not live up to what the strikers regard as the plain letter of agreement.

Apparently there will be no difficulty in bringing about a sympathetic strike of every union in the yards if that course becomes necessary. This time the movement is not likely to be held in check by Mr. Donnelly and his conservative associates, who were the advisors for the men during the first strike.

In the present state of inflamed feeling it would be a hazardous venture for non-union men to involve themselves on the side of the packers. Most of those who were hired as strike breakers have left the packing plants. The lives of many were endangered, but police protection saved them. There were several minor clashes this morning. These were a suggestive prelude of what is likely to happen if the firemen, teamsters, electricians and other allied unions go out with the butchers.

According to John Floersch, president of the local branch of the Meat Butchers' Union, who said he was speaking for Mr. Donnelly, the situation at the different packing plants when the strikers applied for work this morning was as follows:

PACKERS' POSITIONS.
Swift & Co.: All the old men were taken back in one house.
The Anglo-American Company—Reinstated no men; issued checks for three unionists, but these refused employment unless the remainder of the strikers were put to work.

Armour & Co.—No union men taken back. Alleged discrimination here precipitated second walk out before the new force was fairly organized.
Hammond Packing Company—Appointed a steward to select certain men from the crowd of applicants.

Nelson, Morris & Co.—Took back 10 per cent of cattle butchers.
Schwartzschild & Zultburger—Took back all cattle butchers, with one exception.
Libby, McNeil & Libby—Reinstated about one-third of former employees.

The charge was made by Mr. Floersch that a foreman at Armour's selected a few men from the unionists to be reinstated, but they refused to go to work unless checks were issued to the rest of the strikers.

According to estimates, 5,500 men were directly affected in Chicago alone by today's strike. Fully that number of strikers were on hand at 5 o'clock this morning, expecting immediate employment, while others were expecting reinstatement later. The cattle butchers had no longer reported than the charges of discrimination was raised. The butchers left in a body and Mr. Donnelly's general order declaring another strike followed.

ONE MAN FATALITY WOUNDED.
The first rioting of the day occurred when a man, Frank Miller, was set upon by a crowd of strike sympathizers. They

beat him so badly that a taxi cab was called to take him to the Bagdad Union Hospital, where he was taken. It was said that he had little chance of recovery.

Miller was set upon in front of Armour & Co.'s plant, and, after he had been kicked almost to death, he was found by pedestrians, who sent for a physician. It was found that Miller's skull was fractured and his jaw broken.

Further trouble came when Joseph Younicks, employed at Nelson Morris & Co.'s plant, was taken out of the yards so that the felling of a skid, could be cared for by a physician. The doctor, after attending the wounded man, called an ambulance to have the sufferer taken back into the company's improvised hospital in the yards.

A crowd, assuming that Younicks was a nonunion man, attacked the ambulance and nearly upset the vehicle in an endeavor to reach the supposed foe.

With drawn revolvers, two policemen and the doctor defended their charge, the doctor declaring to the strike sympathizers that the wounded man was a fellow-unionist. This took time, and the defenders had to withstand a siege till help came from the stock yards police station, a considerable distance. Other men were beaten severely by strikers.

STRIKERS HOLD
DIFFERENT VIEWS

St. Louis Workmen Complain, but the East Side Employes Approve the Move.

COMMAND PROMPTLY OBEYED

Many Cattle Had Been Killed When Notice Came, but the Men Finish Their Work Before Quitting.

Members of the local butchers' and meat cutters' unions, who were again called out yesterday to join the general strike, declared against the packing-houses, expressed dissatisfaction at having to leave their places again. Though they all went out promptly when the call came, frequent complaints against the order of President Donnelly were heard.

The same order to quit work was received by the packing-house employees in East St. Louis. All left their places promptly and quietly, and no expressions of dissatisfaction were heard.

The order came to the St. Louis meat cutters as a complete surprise. Nearly every one of them was at the plant of the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company long before time to go to work, and, according to statements made by members of the union, there was no thought of any further trouble.

Few of the men that had been employed during the progress of the strike were present, many of them having quit work when they learned that the strike was settled.

The old men were being detailed for work as fast as places could be made for them, according to the terms of the settlement. Work was about to be begun for the day, with nearly 70 per cent of the old men in their places, when the new order came.

WILL ABIDE BY ORDER.
Gustave Waescker said last night that the members of the order in St. Louis would abide by the decisions of the national officers to the end and that the differences existing between the members of the union and their employers are settled satisfactorily.

"But we are greatly disappointed that our men here have been called out again," he said. "We do not think the managers of the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company would have been guilty of violating the terms of the agreement, and we are sorry that it should have been violated elsewhere. The men here are friendly with their employers and were anxious to return to work. There is nothing in the local situation that would have given rise to renewed hostilities."

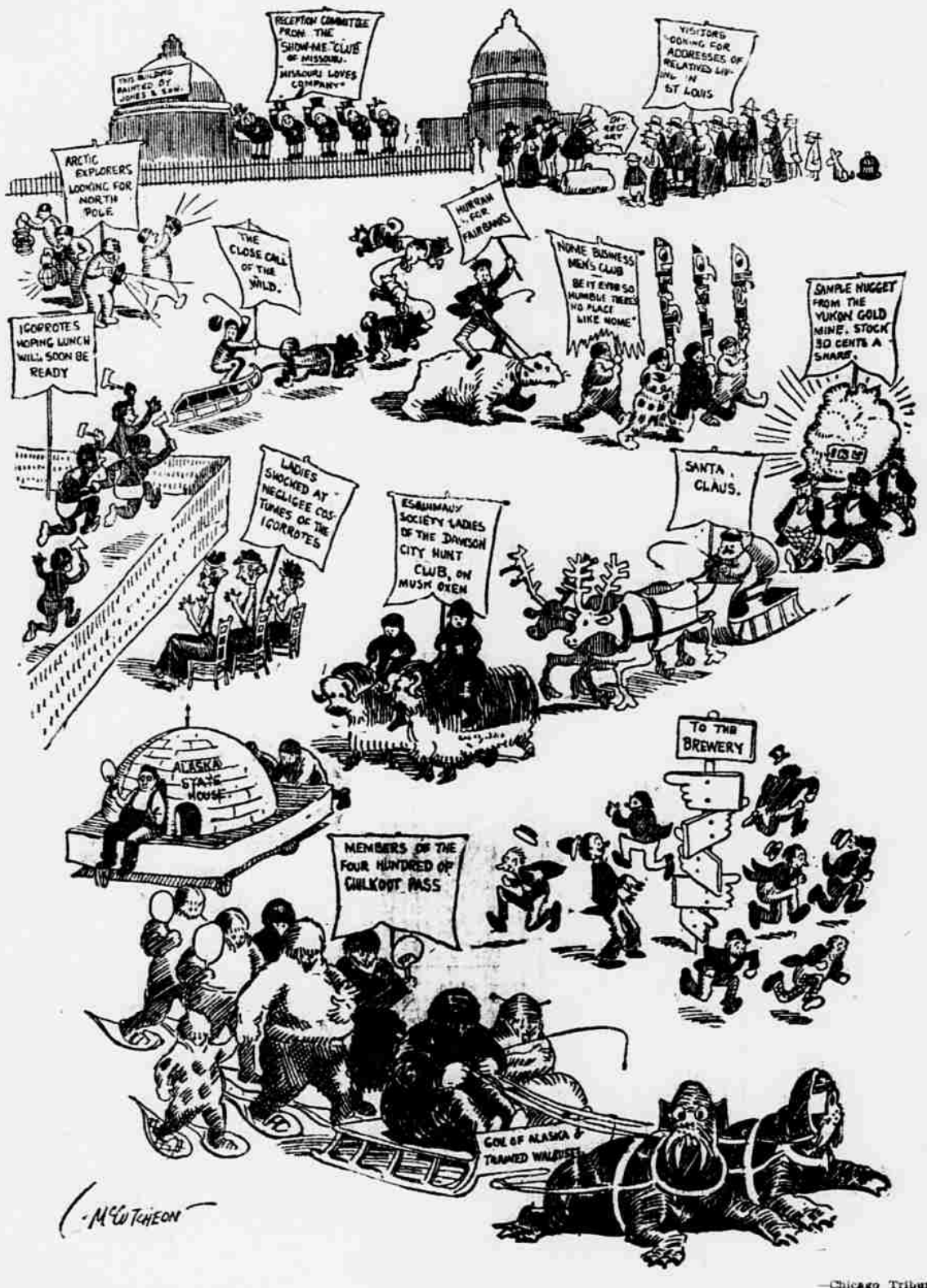
The men express themselves as determined to hold out till the fight of their union against the packers is ended, but they all agree that the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company was not a party to the violation of the terms of settlement.

In discussing the situation last night, President Thomas Crouch of the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company said to the Republic:

"It was our intention to carry out the terms of the strike settlement to the letter, and we were prepared to put nearly 70 per cent of the men to work yesterday. We are greatly disappointed at the new affairs have taken, the more because our relations with our men have always been of the most pleasant nature, and we have made every effort to keep them at work. Though we could not have put all the men to work at once on account of the state of affairs, we are not aware, if so, we are willing to hear such complaints as they have to make and we will promptly make

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ALASKA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

RETURNS \$30,000
TO THE LOSER.

Mrs. James J. McDermott Discovers Package Containing Valuable Securities in Store.

CHECK A CLEW TO OWNER.

Bundle Lost by Foreign World's Fair Commissioner, Who Pays Handsome Reward for Its Recovery.

With that indifference to material things which is supposed to characterize certain Europeans, a foreign representative to the World's Fair left a package containing notes, bonds and other securities, valued at \$30,000, on a counter in a downtown store yesterday.

Mrs. James J. McDermott of No. 234 Page avenue and her husband, Mrs. O'Brien of No. 222 Maple avenue, while shopping discovered a peculiar-looking box on a seat in a department store. It contained bonds and stocks for large sums and the women at first had no idea who the owner was, as the box contained no definite clue to his identity.

An old department clerk in the bottom of the box finally gave a clue which led to the owner being brought to the office of a friend of the finders. He was a foreigner and spoke English brokenly, but his gratitude spoke for his perspiring face.

His greatest trouble after he had secured the property seemed to be that he could think of no suitable reward. He could see that money would not be appropriate, and he finally settled on a present, which is believed to be a jewel of some sort. Mrs. McDermott said last night that she had been handsomely rewarded.

The custodian of the securities asked that his name be not mentioned, saying that his carelessness would work him harm if it became known that he had allowed the valuables to go out of his possession for even a short time. He intimated that they did not belong to him alone.

Mrs. McDermott is a niece of John O'Brien, the well-known, and sister of John J. O'Brien, vice president and secretary of the John O'Brien Buller Works. On Friday Mrs. McDermott found a purse containing \$5. It was claimed by a collector for the Bell Telephone Company a short time afterwards, and, as he was able to describe the contents, was turned over to him.

BOARD SUSTAINED CHARGES.

Emergency Special Patrolman Smith Dismissed From Force.

Emergency Special Patrolman Thomas Smith of the Central District was dismissed from the force by the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon. He was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer.

Patrolman Michael Scanlon of the Ninth District was fined \$30 and reprimanded on an intoxication charge.

Contracts for caps and helmets for winter use were awarded. E. Goette of No. 1618 Franklin avenue will furnish the helmets at \$1.50 each. The Goettler Hat Company of No. 1280 South Broadway got the contract for furnishing caps for Captains, Lieutenants and Sergeants.

"MISSOURI DEMOCRATS HAVE MADE
THEIR PARTY FIT TO VOTE FOR"

Author of Many Magazine Articles on Boodling Declares Nomination of Folk Is a Triumph for the Nation—Predicts That People of State Will Vote for Him Without Regard to Party.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Columbus, O., July 22.—Lincoln J. Steffens of McClure's Magazine, whose articles on boodling in Missouri and other States attracted widespread attention, telegraphed as follows to-day to the Evening Dispatch:

"What is called Folk's victory in Missouri is not his but Missouri's; and not alone Missouri's, but Ohio's and New York's. Folk would be the last man to claim it. He presented the facts, and, man to man, he interpreted the facts to the people of his State."

"He told them graft was treason; he told them that his party being in power was the medium of treason, and his first appeal was to the Democrats of Missouri to clear their party of the traitors."

"The first triumph, then, is that of the Democrats of Missouri, who are not unlike the Democrats of Ohio. They have made their party in Missouri fit for any man to vote for."

"But Folk's fight is a war, not a battle, and the next battle is the one to watch. The Democrats of Missouri having done well their work, it is interesting to all the people in our United States to see what the people in Missouri will do. I think they will vote for Folk without regard for party and make the Democratic triumph the American people's own."

GEORGIA LEGISLATORS THROW
INK STANDS AND STATUTES.

Encounter on Floor of House May Bring About a Duel Between the Principals.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Atlanta, Ga., July 22.—As a result of an encounter on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day, Steed and Buchanan, Georgia legislators, may settle their differences on the field of honor.

Steed, in explaining his position on a certain bill, referred to Buchanan in a disparaging way, and the latter retorted with, "You are a knave and liar."

Steed instantly seized a big ink well and hurled it at Buchanan. The ink well caught Buchanan squarely in the face, cutting a gash, and almost knocking him down.

Steed then rushed at Buchanan, but the latter recovered in time almost to fell the former with a copy of the statutes of Georgia.

The men got together, and soon were at it rough-and-tumble. Other legislators joined in, supposedly to separate the combatants, but they only made matters worse. It was not until someone cried, "He's going to shoot," that the crowd scattered and quiet was restored.

It is said, however, that no one had a pistol. To-night Steed and Buchanan are in the hands of friends, and it is said that unless an adjustment is reached there will be a duel or street fight. Both men were censured by the House.

GUNNER'S HAND BLOWN OFF.

Powder Explodes as He Rams Second Charge in Cannon.

While John Van Vuuren, 26 years old, a gunner at the Boer-War exhibit at the World's Fair, was ramming and sponging a cannon at last night's performance, the powder exploded, blowing off his left hand. His condition is serious.

Another gunner, who was with Van Vuuren, failed to clear a vent, and while Van Vuuren was ramming a second charge the powder ignited. He was treated by Doctor Smith, the camp surgeon, and afterwards taken to the Emergency Hospital on the Exposition grounds.

LEADING TOPICS
TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

GRAIN CLOSED: ST. LOUIS—SEPT. WHEAT 84½¢; BID: SEPT. CORN 47½¢; CHICAGO—SEPT. WHEAT 87½¢; ASKED: SEPT. CORN 49½¢; BID.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Forecast for St. Louis and Vicinity
—Fair to-day and to-morrow; mild temperature; light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Missouri and Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

PART I.

1. Democrats Want to Start Campaign.
Hopkins State Easily Elected.
Signs Point to Taggart.

PART II.

1. World's Fair News.
2. Happenings in Near-By Cities.
River News.

PART III.

3. News from the City Churches.
The Sunday-School Lesson.
4. Republic "Want" Ads.
Birth, Marriage and Death Records.
New Corporations.

PART IV.

5. Rooms for Rent Ads.
6. Republic "Want" Ads.
Retail Merchants to Meet Tuesday.
Dunne and Bradstreet's Weekly Trade Reviews.

PART V.

7. Financial News.
Summary of St. Louis Markets.
8. Republican Giants to Take the Stump.
Washington Star Praises Cockrell.
Jefferson City is Quiet Again.

PACIFIC SOLUTION DEPELS
RUSSO-ENGLISH WAR CLOUDS

St. Petersburg Government Promises to Release Steamer Malacca if No Contraband of War Is Found on Board—Captain of British Vessel Violated International Law by Refusing to Show Ship's Manifest When Challenged—Red Sea Incident Not to Be Repeated.

JAPS CAPTURE KIAO-TUNG, KILLING AND WOUNDING 1,000.

London, July 22.—Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, has informed Foreign Secretary Lansdowne that as soon as it has been established that there is no contraband of war on the steamer Malacca, seized in the Red Sea by the Russian volunteer fleet, the steamer will be released.

The search is to be made in the presence of Consuls from both countries in Sunda Bay. Russia will not accept the company's manifest on the ground that fraud might have been committed and shipments of contraband substituted for goods declared in the manifest.

Count Benckendorff has given the heartiest assurances to Lord Lansdowne of the desire of the Russian Government to settle the dispute in an amicable spirit, and what promised to result in serious international complications seems to be clearing perceptibly. Nevertheless, the British Government regrets the delay in releasing the ship, fearing further public excitement.

The Associated Press learns that the Russian reply makes no reference to the general question of the Dardanelles.

TO SEARCH MALACCA
IN SUNDAY BAY.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The steamer Malacca is at Sunday Bay, Island of Crete, where, under the agreement reached between Great Britain and Russia, she will be perfectly inspected jointly by the Consuls of the two countries, and released, together with her cargo, unless palpable contraband of war intended for the Japanese shall be found, in which case only the contraband will be held. British Government stores on board the vessel will not be examined.

The report of the Captain of the St. Petersburg, which has at last reached the Admiralty, gives as his reason for summarily making a prize of the steamer Malacca, the fact that the British master of the Malacca declined to produce the manifest of his cargo required by international law, when stopped by a belligerent in time of war.

From the first Russian authorities were convinced that the Captain of the St. Petersburg must have had good reason for seizing the Malacca as a prize, and his report, stating that the skipper of the Malacca declined to produce the manifest of his cargo required by international law, when stopped by a belligerent in time of war.

RED SEA INCIDENT
NOT TO BE REPEATED.

There is reason to believe that had the fact been known in advance that the Malacca's skipper took upon himself the responsibility of questioning the war status of the St. Petersburg, and had defied the Russian war flag contrary to international law, which evidently came as a complete surprise to the British Government, that nation might not have acted as it did. In spite of this development, however, Russia adopted a most conciliatory attitude.

The Car himself was desirous of avoiding the slightest pretext for a quarrel, and personally gave orders to settle the matter promptly.

According to a high authority Russia has conveyed assurances that there would be no repetition of the Red Sea incidents. In usually well-informed quarters the belief is expressed that the recall of the volunteer fleet steamer has been ordered. How the collateral questions growing out of these incidents will be regulated has not yet been disclosed. There is no talk of an international conference at this time to discuss neutral commerce, but diplomats here believe that such a conference to discuss this as well as new questions raised by the war, like the use of the telegraph, is advisable when the war ends.

GENERAL KUROKI
CAPTURES KIAO-TUNG.

Tokio, July 22.—General Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiao-Tung on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly. In the fighting General Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi River, which is west of Mo-Tien Pass and east of Anping, inflicting on the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves.

The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th. The Japanese lost 424 men killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,000.

General Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th. He uncovered and followed the enemy along the Chi River. The Russians seemed to be retreating to the northward, when suddenly two battalions with eight guns turned and attacked the Japanese advance guard vigorously. At this point the Japanese suffered before relief came, one company losing all its officers.

**BATTLE CONTINUES
TILL DARKNESS COMES.**
At a late hour in the afternoon the Russians' position was developed. They occupied an eminence on the banks of the Chi. This river guarded their left flank and high precipices protected the Russians on the right. The only approach to their position was through a narrow defile. The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were routed in each case.

The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and on the high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian center, a small detachment was sent toward the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank. After these positions had been taken, the fighting ceased for a time, but it was resumed at dawn. The Russians had thirty-two guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this are the

Japanese replied, and the bombardment lasted for four hours.

**JAPANESE SCALE
RUSSIAN HEIGHTS.**
During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward. The flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights.

The final successful charge was delivered at half past 5 in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat, and this soon became a rout. The enemy went into two directions, the northward and to the eastward. The Russian forces engaged included, in addition to the artillery, seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks. The enemy left 111 dead and 300 rifles on the field. Prisoners taken estimated the Russian losses at 1,000. The Japanese lost one officer and fifty-four men killed and eighteen officers and 351 men wounded.

On July 19 Japanese forces attacked a battalion of infantry and a thousand cavalry, who occupied Chochinto, to the northward of Shao-tien-tzu. After four hours of fighting the Russians retired across the Taitu River. In this engagement the Japanese had seventeen men wounded.

RUSSIA'S EXHIBITS
REACH ST. LOUIS

Two Carloads Containing 112 Large Cases Arrive at the Fair.

COMMISSIONERS COMING SOON

Result of Unofficial Efforts at Representation of the Empire to Be Seen at the Exposition.

Russia's accomplished participation in the World's Fair is at hand. The exhibits collected through the efforts of an unofficial Russian commission of patriotic merchants, manufacturers, artists and educators have reached the city and the work of installing them will be expedited. The shipment is in two carloads and includes 112 large cases of representative exhibits of the arts and manufactures of Russia. The cars arrived yesterday and were switched at once to tracks near the Manufacturers building that the work of freeing them through the customs department and unloading them for installation might be hastened.

The two Russian Commissioners, authorized to represent Commissioner General Grunwald at St. Louis, and who sailed for St. Louis more than a week ago, are expected to arrive in St. Louis soon, to supervise the installation of the exhibits. The displays probably will be installed either in the Manufacturers' Building or in the Manufacturers' Building. There is a large space reserved for Russia in the latter place.

The arrival of the Russian exhibits is a source of peculiar gratification to Director of Exhibits Skiff and the other officials of the Exposition, as it completes the splendid chain of foreign representation at the World's Fair. When Russia's participation, unofficial though it is, shall have been completed, all of the great Powers of the world will be represented, while nearly all of the smaller Governments now have exhibits at the Fair.

OUTGROWTH OF SENTIMENT.
The present unofficial Russian Commission to the World's Fair is the outgrowth of a great popular sentiment in the Muscovite Empire toward a national representation at the Exposition.

Widespread disappointment in Russia at the withdrawal of the Government from participation in the Fair resulted in several petitions from merchants requesting a reconsideration of the question. These petitions had the sympathy of many influential officials, but were fruitless in altering the action of the Government.

When all efforts to induce the Government to reconsider the withdrawal failed a large number of the merchants, artists and professional men of the Empire met and appointed a commission to represent them in negotiating with the World's Fair to arrange for participation. On this commission were Commissioner General Grunwald, Prince Trubetzkoy and other men of influence.

After a tremendous amount of effort in the short space of time allowed the 112 cases to be collected and shipped. The exhibits, the Commissioners have succeeded and the world will see in the exhibit at the Fair a commendable sample of modern Russian endeavor and patriotism.

LITHOGRAPHERS' OFFICERS.

Chas. Conrad of St. Louis Elected to Secretaryship.

Chicago, July 22.—The Western Lithographers' Association, at the closing session of their annual meeting to-day, elected the following officers:

President, C. H. Chandler, Detroit, Mich.; vice president, C. B. Goes, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, Charles Conrad, St. Louis; Board of Directors, C. B. Goes, Chicago; W. N. Hall, Toledo, Kas.; E. H. Levy, Indianapolis; T. E. Cooley, Minneapolis; John Oswake, Cincinnati; C. H. Brandon, Nashville, and C. H. Chandler, Detroit.

A National Conference Committee was also elected, as follows: C. H. Chandler, Detroit; W. J. Driscoll, St. Paul; G. A. Baker, St. Louis, and C. H. Brandon, Nashville.